FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1874.

Average Daily Circulation Over 120,000, To mark your to that of all the other morning as expaper princed to the English language in this sity.

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The Weekly Sun. Createtten searly 'none, even ling over or er State and Terri-Ten Want of the land steadily growing in strentation at a rate the tode for the part that its about refere near remover. As a medican a reverting the having public the country over 1 has no superior. The pick and there are no indexed, along all this receive which press. To consider the remove the removal to the indexed which press. To consider the removal that the press. The consideration is a removal to the pressure of the p

ADVERTISING RATES Holland, Turnary Advertis mer is, per agrate line,
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Roaling Notices, with "Adv." is page, per line,

The legal rate of poster on The Daily Sun, addressed to its regular sub-cribers, is \$1.20 per all num, or thirty cents per querier, possible ma vance. Suscribers who receive their copies by letter carriers will please hand the sunual or quarterly poetage to the carriers, tesking their recents. It may blink rate a new demanded, report the facts to the local Postma-ter.

Amusements To-Day.

Academy of Murie Megic Flate. Recording Thenre Hopps Dungty. Footh's Theotre Zp. Eswery Theotre-Res Goods. Culle Scum-Prades; and three fifthers. Names. Pan Bryunt's Minatrels, Toury Cleasters. Daily's Fifth Avenue Theatre-Monter Aptens. Crand Opera House Floridge Lge non Theatre-Grad Parisa Foly. Nibla's fin dan Dasy Crawett. Or male Theatre. Vaccettle and Navely. Fark Therres-Lave's Posson.
Ttentre Contone Str Confination.
Tony Paster's Voice Extent meet. Mail es.
I alon Squine: Theatres-Lad Assay.
Wallack's Theatre for Voices
Wood's Muleum Stellars. Mailre.

The Doomed Shins.

The unfriendly fate which massac Freuch transaclantle line of stenorers compels us to record the loss of another of the the vessels belonging to the compony. The new steamer Amerique, which left New York on the 4th inst., touched at Brest on the 14th, and on the same day, when half way to Havre, struck upon the island of Duessant and sank. Fortunately all on board were saved, with the single exception of M. GARAY, the second officer,

This makes the taird of these norganiforms stitus that has perished at sea within four months. It is hardly possible that the company can bear such a series of calamides, or that public confidence can be restored in the seamauship of its officers and may be said in defence of those who are Irrectly responsible for the loss of these ships, the fact that such calamities have merceded each other with such rapidity annet fail to have its full weight, and cople who have occasion to cross the seean will be likely in fature to prefer the

ressels of other lines.

In this unprecedented series of calamilies the reputation of French seamouship infers even more severely than the treatment of the Atlantic company. It is dismry of the Atlantic company. It is disseter, complete, thorough-going, without onything to relieve its intensity.

A Dreary Prospect.

The unfortunate people of Louisiana. by the spurious government imposed upon them at the point of the bayouet by President Grant, are now suffering from floeds which are destroying vast numbers of animals and inflicting healealable damage upon the groving crops. In fact, the their will.

The work of building and repairing the evees in Louisiana was intrust d to a private company by the negro and carpetbug Legislature of 1871, under terms which indicated a stupendous job in the transacwere to receive the processls of certain cified taxation upon these lands and the products thereof, which would afford a revenue amply sufficient to keep the works in the best possible condition, and der the direction of three Commissioners. to are appointed, one by the State, one pany. The present Commissioners are Mr. Van Pear. These select the places where the work of the company is to be done, and determine upon its details,

Of course this levee company contains a Ring arranged to absorb a large share of the revenues collected as levee taxes, but the taxation for this purpose is so heavy that they could make enormous profits and yet do the work assigned them faithfully. But the KELLOGG Government. with characteristic dishonesty, has failed to remunerate the company for work actually accomplished, and thus afforded them a valid excuse for leaving much undone that they ought to have done. Since the first day of last October the company has built sixty-three levees, for which they have not received one cent of pay, while the State owes them about \$1,000,000 on

necount of work in previous years, In Africaulzed Mississippi, owing to the had management and dishones y of the nuthorities, the levee system has likewise been permitted to go to destruction, and | 10 inhabitants of that State have also m suffered terribly in consequence. In the two States bundreds of thousands of acres of the richest and most productive lands are now submerred, and their ecops totally destroyed. It is almost impossible to to conceive the expent of the misery which will grow out of these dicasters. Great numbers of enterprising planters and small farmers will be utterly rained, while table in New Orleans and the interior

white property holders, who have to bear the great burden of taxation. Now, the ing weight upon themselves.

More about the National Debt Contract.

Our readers have seen how DE GOLYER McCLELLAN of Chicago procured a contract for laying 150,000 yards of wood pavement at Washington in June, 1872. They paid George R. CHITTENDEN \$97,000 for his aid, and CHITTENDEN paid \$15,000 to R. C. Parsons, a member of Congress from Cleveland, for helping him, and Parsons employed JAMES A. GARFIELD, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, to write an opinion, for which he received \$5,000. There were still others connected

with this job, who may appear hereafter. These contractors had only laid about 54,000 yards when DE GOLYER, the active 1 25 | man of the concern, died, in 18,3, about a year after he had commenced operations. Then a certain CHARLES E. JENKINS of Chicago purchased his interest, and associated with him Ray and WHITNEY of the same city, under the firm of C. E. JENKINS & Co., who succeeded to the contracts with McClellan, one of the original partners, This new firm laid about 30,000 yards, making say \$4,000 in all.

When the bookkeeper, who swore that he charged the famous fee for the payment of the national debt to a fictitious account, called " transit account," was on the stand, he was asked the following question:

"Q.—Now, will you not explain to us why the balance of this pavement has not been I id? A.—One reason is that the board had not designated on more to be done. In the second place there was no money to do it with if they had, as those of the part of the part

The latter part of this explanation covers the ground. The board had become utterly bankrupt. They had appropriated to the uses of the Ring all the millions raised from taxes and the sale of certificates of indebtedness, diverted the school and police funds, were in debt to the firemen, laborers, lumplighters, and everybody else in their power, or out of it, who would give them eredit. It was to meet this exigency that the infamous sewer tax was abricated to order, and that the opinion of Calen Cushing was purchased to give |

It became known not long after the contractors had had the first installment of they were used to being cheated, as the this pavement, that it was worthless and most scandalous election frauds have been oming company should gain the \$1.300,000 they this payement, that it was worthiess and most scandalous election frauds have been subject to rapid decay. The process to the rule rather than the exception in that which the wood was subjected in order to | State for some years past, and these frauds destroy the albumen, burnt out its vitality | have been directly encouraged by GRANT, and hastened rot. That was the expe- who has removed Federal officials who riones both in Chicago and Washington, tried to bring their authors to punishment. where the experiment was tried. Mr. So the men who elected Brooks quietly Warson, the Inspector of the Board of acquiesced in the fraudulent counting by Public Works in Change, whose name bad | which Baxter was declared elected, knowbeen used to recommend this patent, to ing that it would be useless to resist. relieve houseif from misconstruction gave

"Trucked to this critical and the second of the broader and by the second of the broader and being the partial of the broader and being which were the second of the broader and broader a

The attention of the Beard of Public Works was also called to the decaying pavement in Washington by O. H. Quinny, pected to make their tool, and legal prounder whose supermeendence it had been ceedings were taken to eject him from with the referres, and it is not in sympathy but down for DE GOLVER & MCCLELLAS. office and put in his place his late oppositie McClear & McClear & the These notices could not be overlooked, nent. This man Buooks had formerly be purpose of forestelling and defeating State legis and on the 13th September, 1873, the fol- longed to their party, but had processed lation in regard to the raire lowing order was issued to meet the necess repentance for his sins. These efforts Defenders of the course of President sity, by a pretended zeal and care for the failed, however, and suddenly there was GRANT and his kitchen favoritpublic interest:

cavages of these floods are but a coases quence of the corrupt government inflicted and been received by the Board from the people of Louisiana against and been received by the Board from the people of Louisiana against th "Inspector little was notified that a commupaying blocks out down on L ke and De rio rn streets in that city in the year 1871, and fluds them until stages or deart. Ac.

"He desires, inestmuch is his name has been used herebore in recommending this mode of treatment, to retract his previously expressed.

What will be the ultimate result of this business it is hard to foresee. From the

The dates of these proceedings become important when taken in connection with the proceedings what is to follow. The reference of Mr. Warson's certificate was on the 3d, and this order was made on the 13th of September, 1873. Before this action was teken C. E. Jenkins & Co., in Chicago, had learned that the pavement had turned out so hadly the contract could not be continued. They succeeded to a large stock of lumber in Washington, which would be continued to the open support of the Administration in aid of his precessions. The whole business is utterly disgraceful from beginning to end, and it could never have of lumber in Washington, which would be consequenced on the large stock of lumber in Washington, which would be consequenced or a large stock of lumber in Washington, which would be consequenced or a large stock of lumber in Washington, which would be consequenced or a large stock of lumber in Washington, which would be consequenced or a large stock of lumber in Washington, which would be consequenced. tion. The Louisiana Levee Company, as it what is to follow. The reference of Mr. which culminated in the event of Wedis called, for undertaking to protect the Warson's certificate was on the 3d, and nesday there can be little doubt that afford a very great profit besides. The op-prations of this company are conducted ana dead loss on their hands unless it could. He conscience has become thoroughly debe worked off. And it had no value for banched, as it has in Arkansas through any other purpose. The question then the perulcious influence of Claytonism by President Grant, and one by the com- was, how were they to get rid of this bur- and Grantism. den in the hazz of the evidence before the In his late work on the rebellion Gen. den in the face of the evidence before the face of the evidence before the face of the payement. In this expected work of the company is to be face the work of the company is to be face the work of the company is to be face the work of the company is to be face the work of the company is to be face the payement. The face of the evidence before the face of the face of the evidence before the face of the work of the face of the evidence before the face of the face of the face of the evidence before the face of the evidence before the face of the face of the face of the evidence before the face of the ings had been excited against the Ring. Now let Mr. FARWELL speak for himself, as he appeared before the committee:

"In the fere part of September last I was called upon at toy piece of oursaness in Chicago by Mr. N. Clettalan, Mr. Ray, Mr. Jankins, and exsonator boolarrie, their atterney. They informed me that they had been interroced in their ownerations here, and that it worked great damage to them. They had not do something for them. At their request I did come on they interroce in the content of the city to see if I could not do something for them. At their request I did come on they interred me that they had prepared a large or intry of clocks, ready to be put down, which were heated, and that if they could get permission to put those down they would esk which had been prepared by this process and the very desired in the very day that the very day that the very desired in the remarks and the very desired in th

office a most venal and corrupt set of to continue to contract, until \$65,000 worth knaves, indifferent to the evil results of prepared wood was consumed. He alone which their rule would entail upon the appears in this shameful transaction. He did it with his eyes open, after the subject was discussed, and with a knowledge that consequences are likely to fall with crush- he was accepting a "swindle," as it had

Why did SHEPHERD make this agreement? He wanted votes in Congress to give him more money, and this was his method of conciliating the member from Chicago, who was obliging some of his constituents by imposing a barefaced deception upon the people of Washington and the public Treasury. Mr. PARSONS and whereupon the leaves naturally fall apart. One Mr. GARFIELD were conciliated with cash tees in this same contract, and it is not unlikely that other honorable gentlemen had their ruffled plumage smoothed by a like process.

If there was nothing else to brand SHEP HERD with knavery, this single act ought to be sufficient. It illustrates his character, and shows the corrupt methods by which influence has been purchased.

Jobbery is written all over the dealings of the Ring, and the fraudulent measurements which have already been exposed ought to send them one and all, with HENRY D. Cooke at their head, to the congenial companionship of WM. M.TWEED, whose example they have imitated and whose excesses they have surpassed.

The Arkansas Disgrace.

The State of Arkansas, which ever since reconstruction has been a hot-bed of political intrigue and corruption, after a short interval of unaccountable quiet has suddenly been thrown into commotion again by an unexpected decision of Judge WHYTOCK of the Circuit Court that JOSEPH BROOKS is Governor instead of Mr. BAXTER, who has been exercising the functions of that office. This decision was followed by a judgment of ouster and the foreible ejectment of Mr. BAXTER from the executive office by Brooks, who in the mean time had appeared before Chief Justice McClure, more commonly known as POKER JACK, and qualified by taking the onth of office.

There is no doubt that Brooks was strongly sepected of being an institution of chosen Governor at the last election by the Credit Mobilier veriety. This company has There is no doubt that BROOKS was several thousand majority; but he professed to be a Liberal Republican, and was therefore counted out by the rascals who were in power, and Mr. BAXTER, who ran as a GRANT Republican, was declared elected. The people of Arkansas were somewhat disappointed at this result; but

To the surprise of the public generally, and to the deep disgust of the venal crew of politicians who look up to Schator take any part in the thieving jobs proposed by his supporters, and interposed so State declared that to their personal

business it is hard to foresee. From the The dates of these proceedings become various circumstances which have oc-

Chicago. He was known to be a friend of | basis of credit. A writer in a Savannah newsthe President, and consequently must be a paper, who appears to have been a member of friend of the board. Congressional influ- the Confederate Congress, explains how the ence was needed for appropriations, es- proposition to advance money to cotton platpecially from the West, where strong feel- erson their erop and ship the cotton abro d was defeated. In the November following the opening of hostilities, when planters were complaining that they had no market for cotton, WALTER BROOKE of Mississippi moved that the Finance Committee be requested to inquire into the practicability of a bill requiring the ment to advance money to cotton planters on their crops, and to take the cotton advanced upon to ship abroad or to sell, in order to take money. Gen. Toomas of Georgia, who had just returned from the atms, in a speech of thirty minutes opposed the leading of public credit to private citizens. The speech produced a pro-

"Q. When we stout? A -I should think "Alaska for seal swindle is that the United States, which spent thousands of millions of datasets, which spent thousands of millions of datasets.

ernment officer who has had to do with the HUTCHINSON, KOML & CO. o. ract Bable

A California farmer named Culp in 1872 secured a patent for a new process of curing tobacco, which appears very simple, but is said to effect a great improvement in the quality of the plant. The process consists merely in piling the tobacco in its green state, when first cut, and allowing it to remain in this shape until it attalos the heat of one hundred degrees Fahrenheit, the width of the piles being the length of the plants. This causes a profuse sweating, when the plants are laid horizontally upon racks instead of being hung up as is usually done, would hardly suppose that a patent would be granted for a process like this; but Mr. CCLP got one, and sold the right for its use in Callfernia to a company for a round price. In the United States Circuit Court in San Francisco, a week or two ago, a suit was brought for in-fringement of this patent, in which testimony was produced to show that the improvement in the quality of the tobacco secured by the treatment which Mr. Cur. claims as his invention is so great that the plaintiffs in the case had been enabled to obtain higher prices for California ob cco so treated in Connectient seed wrappers than was paid for Havana tobacco la wrappers of the same kind.

We invite public attention to the appeal published in another part of this paper in behalf of the Centennial Exhibition to open in Phila-delphia on July 4, 1876. As it is now determined that this great public enterprise shall be conducted without endeavoring to derive means from the taxation of the people through a grant from Congress, we cordially second the call which is now made upon our capitalists and citizens generally to come forward and subscribe to its teck. It would be a great misfortune if such an enterprise should be allowed to fall for want of the means which so many of our people are abundantiv able to give. Let the response of New York to this appeal be worthy of the occaion and of the St.te.

A suit against the Union Pacific Ralicoad Company has been begun in the United States Circuit Court in Omaha by the Wyoming Coal

CLAYTON as their chief, Gov. BAXTER, and county officers. The monopolists and corratter being installed in office, refused to ruptionists understand the importance of umon.

far as he had the power to protect the McCrany's bill for comp transportapeople of the State from being robled.
Of course he was at once pronounced disWest. The fact is the people think teat these loyal to the Administration; some of the matters should be attended to by State Legislamost influential GRANT politicians in the tures without interference by Congress. The State declared that to their personal McChany but places sweeping power in the knowledge he had been made Governor bands of time men. Will these him men be any by fraud, confessing their own infamy in | better able to respect to their privileges | Congress which gives birth to their privileges

an apparent cessation of hostilities, which | WASHINGTON had his Madeira and carriage has continued without anything occurring | charged to the Government. They forget that

From the Bondson trans.

Funderland and the Official Provers.

Chaplain Sunderland, of Washington Cantiain Newman. It seems that somewhere in the theral services of Scinaror Sommer. Chaplain Sanderland ventured to ask the some supering lain Sanderland ventured to ask the some of the lain Sanderland ventured to ask the some of the theory of the Government, and the norther way toward B ston forms hards, it occurred to the distanguished bettiened hards, to the Toward of the distanguished bettien the Ven-President. No doubt the Lead would have everlooked any latter outselven the test would have everlooked any latter outselven; the lead would have everlooked any prayer was directed to the newspapers as well as to heaven; indeed, possibly, rather more toward the press than the Leaven And, running-ting upon the look of the thing in print, rather toan expecting an answer from the sales. Chaplain Sunderland telegraphed horizont by to Washington city to the panters to type in the Vice-President. Whe her he sent the same supplementary tip tilten vertically it such way as to overface the Ace Jerusalem message is not known.

Dr. S area's Lave for Mr. Beeche :. As he drew toward the close Dr. Storrs re-

from the B ble - H. Semuel, chap. wr.

From the File - H. Sumuel, chain Fe.

9 And Joah seld to Amasa, Arithou ha health,
my brother? And Joah took Amasa by the
beard with the right hand to kiss him.

10. But Amasa took no need to the sword that
was in Joah's hand; so he smorte thin therewith
in the him rie, and shed out his bowers to he
ground, and struck him not again, and he died.

Richardson and Grant Both Deficien .

A man needs a certain amount of capacity and per picucity to here, we that he has falled in hyenterpoles, and that he ought to retire, but mether Mr. Richardson nor the Pres-ident h. s reached this degree of procedency.

A Pew Hetter on Mr. Beccher's Proposed

To worst suffering, however, will full upon the negregory population. Thousands and the first parameters with the first families, are entirely dependent for the members of colored inhorers, with the families, are entirely dependent for the members of colored inhorers with the submerged lands; and now that these have been overtaken by cannot with the source overtaken by cannot with the source overtaken by cannot with the source overtaken by cannot be sourced from absolute starvation. The distress among this class with the starvation. The distress among this class with the professed with the form of the parameters are interested and starvation of the parameters are interested by the resistant of the pulled with the source of the pulled with the source of the pulled with the parameter of the pulled with the parameter of the pulled with the source of the pulled with the parameter of the pulled with the parameter of the pulled with the parameter of the pulled with the pulled with the parameter of the pulled with the parameter of the pulled with the pulled with the parameter of the pulled with the parameter of the pulled with the pulled with the parameter of the pulled with the pulled with the parameter of the pulled with the pulled with the parameter of the pulled with the pulled with the pulled with the pulled with the parameter of the pulled with the pull meeting held list evering in the esture room of P'y-month Church, Blooklyn, I see that the persons mostly

COMEDY DAY IN THE HOUSE. EFFECT OF A MOTION TO REDUCE

THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY. lving Butler an Opportunity to Criticize Daw's's Figures and S. S. Cox a Chance to Covatse the House with Laushter-Dawes Takes the Back Track.

WASHINGTON, April 16 .- Immediately after the reading of the Journal the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, Mr. Woodford (Rep., N. Y.) in the chair. Mr. Parker (Rep., Mo.) moved to strike out the

item of \$43,750 for newspapers and statione; y for members. Rejected.

Mr. Hale (Rep., N. Y.) moved to make the Congressional printer an officer of the United States, instead of, as now, an officer of the Sen-

ate. Adopted. The item of \$8.000 for the purchase of books for the Congressional library was increased to

Mr. Holman (Dem., Ind.) moved to reduce the item of the President's salary from \$50,000 to \$25,-000. He argued that the increase of salaries last session, including the President's salary, was

seeson, including the President's saisty, was unconstitutional; and he also criticised the frems of the President's household.

Mr. Hile (Rep., Me.) opposed the amendment, and said that so much of the Presidential mansion was occupied for public purposes that the family was huddled in a smaller apartments than were occupied by thousands of private families all over the country. He declared that hone of the items for the Presidential household were personal perquisites.

hone of the items for the Presidential house-hold were personal perquisites.
Mr. Batler (Rep., Mass.) spoke to the same question, because, he said, his attention had been called to the subject by his colleague (Mr. Dawes) some time ago, in a manner that had struck the country. That statement had been that the Presidential office yielden to its meum-bent \$40,000 during the term. He went on to analyze the appropriations for the Presidential household, and to show that they were in no wise perquisites, but, on the contrary, added to the President's discomfort. There had been no increase, and, substantially, no deere see in these expenditures for a great many years. expenditures for a great many years.

Mr. Maynard (Rep., Tenn.) asked Mr. Butler whether he had ever taken the trouble to make an estimate of the comparative cost of the Presidential office new and in tien. Washington's time, without taking into account the difference

Circuit Court in Omaha by the Wyoming Coal Company which may lead to some interesting developments. The railroad company in 1860 made a contract with Thomas Wanterlafor all the coal it should use in its operations for fifteen years at certain specified rates, and this contract was subsequently assigned to the Wyoming Coal Company, an organization which is strongly suspected of being an institution of the Credit Mobilier variety. This company has been supplying the railroad with coal for several years, and in all this time there has been no settlement of accounts. Its attorney now claims that the railroad company is indebted to it in the sum of \$1,00,000 or more. This is a case which will bear watching by the stockholders are should be put forward by the stockholders are after, it would be in order to inquire who these fortunate stockholders are, and whether they have any voice in the management of the railroad.

While some Deinocrats are bestiating about totaling the independent lieunilicans in and discovered the industry of the dats of Washington's time was nearly double that of the present time, and that the cost in washington's time was nearly double that of the present time, and that the cost in washington's time was nearly double that of the present time, and the two at a time when they are any was the wages of the sailed workman who now receives four or five double that of the present time, and that the cost in Mashington's time was nearly double that of the present time, and the two at a time when the contract was subscipant to the washington's time was nearly double that of the present time, and that the cost in Mashington's time was nearly double that of the present time, and that the two at a time when they can day was the wages of the sailed workman who now receives four or five dollars a day was the wages of the sailed workman who now receives four or five delians a day was the wages of the sailed workman who now receives four or five dollars a day was the wages of the sailed workman who now receive A CHEAPER PRESIDENT THAN WASHINGTON.

While some Demograts are bestiating about joining the independent Republicans in the fight against Grantism and corruption, there is no hesitation among the Demogratic friends of corruption and refliced monopoly in joining hands with the Grantiss. In California the Efficient Efficient in the intraction of the teneral, [Lacazotea,] it has been said by a distinguished New York editor who was in Washington necessity, and who has diven a lecture in New York on its return, that it seemed as though everyoody in the States organizing, and hope to make head against the Independent party at the next election for State and county officers. The monopolists and corruptionists understand the importance of union, Dead issues are nothing to them, and their only principle is Addition, Division, and Silence.

McCrany's bill for c'exp transportation does not give universal autisfaction in the West. The fact is the people timb that the serious form and support of the induced of the country of the induced of the country of the division of Mr. Butter what the effect of the circulation of Mr. Butter is represented as saying inquired of Sr. Butler what the effect of the circulation of Mr. Dawes's speech in Connections was, in watch Mr. Butler is represented as saying: "Had for the itepublican party," and adding, "when an old brindle steer like Dawes goes in the habit of breaking out of the pound when it is dark and drazzling, there is no cornicla in the country saie." [I prooffices laughter, in which Sr. Dawes joined heartdy, while Mr. Butler sat fooking solenn and stolid, as though he did not see the fun of the tange.]
Mr. Cox went en quoting from the newspaper paragraph in which air. Bailer s also represented as saying that air. Dawes Knew too much of the party secrets and must be veeled purpound his neck. "But wow," said Mr. Cox, "is the man to bell the gentieman from Massachusetts? Let him step for hand on it. Namel's hat him.

the news for the Presidential massion]

Site According to a published report of a He

salaries of the whole civil list, all the amend-ments were rejected.

A \$60,000 SUBSIDY TO PARTY ORGANS.

ments were rejected.

A \$0,000 SUBSIDY TO PARTY ORGANS.

Mr. Purman (Rep., Fla.) moved to strike out the proviso which foroids the publication of the laws in newspapers after March, 1875. He advocated his amendment as preventing the abolition of a subsidy of \$60,000 to Republican newspapers. He believed in party newspapers; but had no respect for so-called "independent" papers, which were "neither fish, flesh nor fowl, nor even good red herring." He also protested against the repeal of the frankling pilyller, which had been one of the greatest acts of injustice ever perpetrated on the beople living outside of large cities.

Mr. Dunneil (Rep., Minn.) also advocated Mr. Purman's proposition, not on the ground of subsidizing newspapers, but because that mod of publishing the laws was the only me ns of the early dissemination of a knowledge of the laws among the people.

Mr. Speer (Bern, Pa.) said the amendment, if adopted, would be fauitless, as the provision sought to be struck out was already ensected into a law, but if he would accomplish the desired purpose that was the very best reason why it should not be adopted. The original law for publishing the laws in newspapers was passed for the purpose of supporting Republican journals in the South, but it was a correct principle in journalism that a paper while could not live from the honest support of the people can-

die.
Mr. Purman - If a minister of the Gospei cannot live from the honest support of the heathen, is that a re son why a missionary should not be sent among them?
Mr. Sie r - The pertinency of that remark is that the Southern people are heath m.

How it works in PENSYLVANIA.

Mr. Speer said that in Pennsylvania, with a population of four inillions, the laws were published in two county newspapers, one in the county of each of the two Senators, and that these papers were not read by one person out of every thousand of the population. He ventured to say that the laws, as so published in these two papers, were not read by ten persons, and anybody who advocated such abuse on the ground of surending intelligence was only making a dunce of humself. HOW IT WORKS IN PENSYLVANIA.

ground of spreading the eligence was only insuring a dunce of himself.

Mr. Gartield opposed the publication of laws in two newspapers in each Size at a cost of \$5,0000 as, a undefended and indefensible proposition. All that there was of it was as "Mr. Purman and frankly admitted" that it was a subslay to two newspapers in each State, and it was one of those abuses which Congress and thought fit to who one.

o wipe out.

After further discussion, the motion to strike att was rejected, and then the committee arese, awing gotten through four pages or the bill

to-day.

Mr. Butler (Rep., Mass.), from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a pill for the distribution of the Geneva award. Ordered princed, and re-The House then, at 5 P. M., adjourned.

HYMENEAL GOSSIP.

Romande History of the Lady that Gen. Schenck is sold to be Engaged to Marys-Wealth, Beauty, and Reflectment.

orrespondence of The sun. WASHINGTON, April 16 .- It has been ru mored for some time that Gen Schenck was enannounced who the lady is that is to be his bride. Your readers will doubless remember appearance in New York society in the winter f 1872 created such a furor; the lady whose elegant receptions in her palatial readence, lo West Four courth street, drew the elite of New York together so frequently during that whiter of guest and business presperty; the charming and wearthy widow whom the gossips occurred had announced her resolution never, never to marry again. But the papers have contradicted the seasing, and they say positively that Gen. Sche ick is to be the papers have contradicted the seasing, and they say positively that Gen. Sche ick is to be the papers in the By bitth she is a Sou'r American. Her purents, North Americans and Northergers, were living in lineal woen ane was both. Her name is American with the linear linear is English, not Spanion. She my riled an elegity very wealthy man, but lived in refreement until after his death. Then her New York real estate increased in vinc, and she became immensely rich. She went to Europe, visited Rome, and occume a devoted Roman catholic, giving largely to the Church. On her return to America she became a queen of secrety, travelled, visiting many persons of distinction, and was at one time the guest of Madamue Lo Vert in Mobile, All., in the prospersons days of that social celegaty. Mes, tileks is still young enough to be cailed "the admiration of meth and the envy of women." but she has crown tired of freedom, and has determined to wear the pleasant enains of matrinoun gain. elegant receptions in her palatial residence, lo

The Impendment of the Cuban President-How tespedes was Deposed. From the New York Herald. The Chamber of Representatives of the

The Chamber of Representatives of the man remainer in Bijural, Jignam, on Oct. 1878. There were present Salvador Cisneros scancour', Fonnas Estruda, Jesus Rodriguez, and E. Spatorno, Lais Victoriano Besiden and a con, Perez Trujillo, Marcus Garela, Fernan o maris, and Eduardo Machado. Salvador Cisnes Belancourt was called to the condr. Ferez Trujille tock the floor and moved that a Clamber, in wither of the powers conceded to the man moved that a Clamber, in wither of the powers conceded.

The bears of a major and a maj

SUNDRAMS

-The Legislature of Massachusetts Las passed an act for the preservation of the an

-It is proposed in Virginia to secure to married women all the property acquired by them to fore craft r marriage.

-According to a Kansas decision, a

hustand a d wife can enter saler on a tieset reading "admit on ." M st righteou Junge! -The Indians of the White Earth reser-

vation, Minnesota, have been turned over from the Congregationalists to the Episcopali na. -San Bernardino county, Cal., bonsts of mustroom tour feet in circumference, fourtes inches his k, and weighing twenty nounds.

-A bailet bill has been tatroduced in the Caincian House of Commons. It is proposed also to abolish the property qualification for members of -Gen. Sherman is evidently not in the

Washington Mine. He complains that his house is Washington is trace for as much as Uncle Sam allow; bits for reat. -James Snyder, aged eighty-four, and Mary Healon, aged sixty-seven, were recently married in Turner, Ohio. The wedding was at the residence of the bride's grandson.

-Gov. Ames of Mississippi has held his long loosed-for leves, but Mrs. Ames was not presen It was a very tame aff dr; plenty of negroes and carped baggers, out no women. -An Iowa Granger thinks that there is

too much lawyer in our politics, and that as a na tors we have gradually given up to the lawyer nearly every place of honor and trust.
- In the Augusta, Georgia, cotton guessing pool, the lowest estimate is 3,915,275 bales, and the highest, 4,110,917, the average being 4,175,554. There are only eight estimates below four millions.

-A Colorado company imported a number of Ch names to work in their mines at Middle Boat der. The respects held an indignation in etug, and der. The rest ents need on inorganic forty masked men pointely escorted the yellow men out -A band agent in Colorado remarked to

an in quiring emigrant that all that was record to make the proce a paralise was a comfortable elimett, water and good society. " That is all that is lacking in hell," -A little girl in Troy, N. Y., broke #9 arm from a china dolt, and pushed it as for me she could into her car. The surgeons have been unable that for to get it out, as it fills the orifice so tigh by that forcepe

capnot be used. -Wooden shipbuilding in Maine bids fair to go shead of from shipbulding in Pennsylvanov. In the district of Portland thirty-three vessels, aggregating 24 000 tone, and to cost about \$1,500,000, are under con--Bryant, the Tennessee murderer hang-

ed last Friday, scens to have been in an unusually se-rene frame of mi. d. He was not only sure of going to heaven, but kindly promised to pray for the unforgrates who were not permitted to accompany uli -Hawke is the appropriate name of the

ends a contest which has lasted for twenty one year.

—It is culculated that if the body of each of the 260.618 persons who Jied in the United States is een, y about 202 acres. If they were cremaind, the -The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania

rases. The act giving the land to Hawke and company

has ruled that a demand for payment of a note; ust be made at a reas mable time of day; if at a private reddence, not at an bour when it may be presumed that as family is in best; and if at a place of business, with -Eleven ladies started together for the Broad depot at North Adems, Mass. They were going a woman's rights convention, and they marched

along the stoewalk in a vigorous, determined way. The ket pers of the sa constook them for crusaders, and pas up the shutters until they had gone by. -A California newspaper says that the State has never teen more prosperous than at the present time. There is no inflation, lands are in de-

p-satted, and vineyards in d . In San Fractice buildings are going up, and so are prices, which is more than can be said or New York. -The movement against railroads in the West operates disastrously one reath industries in the East. The receipts of Western railroads have fallen of more than twenty-five per contraind the east is that the corporations cannot afford to order the manufacture of rails. As a consequence orders are rised in the Troy miles, and some of them will probably close.

-The Bavarian law requires boys and schooling for boys at eight years, and for girls at sever The primary schools in Prussia begin work very early in the morning and close at 10 A. M. during the

-Mr. R. R. Smith, a buff ile hunter, says

-There was a little will And she had a rebest of Light in the mid-set face facel White was and She was ray, very grow, And was and was to distribute

Per mother heard a noise.
And she thought I was the horz
Asplaying to the empty attic.
But she can be safet.
And only there units are: And spanked her most emp atto